The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, September 5, 1795. Number

WELLS & MORRIS,

Have a general Assortment of

HARD-WARE,

which they will sell WHOLESALE, on the usual terms, at their Store in Market-street, Philadelphia, No. 135.

Consisting of the following ARTICLES:

ANVILS with horns and holes
ditto without do. do.
Bick irons
Bright slanting vizes
Hatt do. do.
Small hand do.
Touch do.
Files 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, inches, coarse and fine assorted
Rasps of different kind
Carpenters' hammers, hatchets, broad axes adzes and rules
Shoemakers hammers, pinsers & knives
Steel blades,
Shoe tacks
Pocket and former chissels from 1-8 to 2 1-2 inches
Gouges ditto
Single, double & tooth plain irons from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches
Compasses, brass and iron
Masons' bricklayers' & plaisterers trowels
Nails 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d.
Brads, sprigs & tacks
Glue
Screw and barrel augers
Bits & nail gimblets
Spoke shaves
Hand, pannel, tennon, dove-tail, sash, compass, cross-cut and mill saws
Saw setts
Iron squares
Pincers assorted
Coopers adzes, bowels, axes & jointers
Tanners' curriers' & skinners' knives
Hinges, brass & iron of all kinds
Stock locks of all sizes
Thumb latches
Locks for parlours, closets, desks, drawers, chests, boxes, clocks, bags, &c.
Square do. with rings & knobs
Bolts, flat, round & crooked, brass and iron
Screw plates
Nut crackers
Turn screws
Shovels and spades
Coffee mills,
Mouse & rat traps
Iron chains
Cart & waggon boxes
German scythes
Straw knives
Frying pans
Iron pots & kettles
Iron and patent tea kettles
Brass cocks assorted
Andirons
Chafing dishes
Fire dogs

Tongs & shovels, with brass & steel tops
Brass & steel chimney hooks
Bellows
Butchers' clevers and steels
Candlesticks, japanned iron and brass
Snuffers, iron, brass, japanned, steel and white metal
Knitting pins common and steel
Sheep sheers
Taylors' do.
Large & small stiffars
Razors
Snuff & tobacco boxes, an extensive and beautiful assortment
Cork screws large & small
Iron, brass and box pulleys
Scale beams, large & small
Do. with brass scales
Steelyards
Bed castors and caps
Brass nails
Drawer handles
Desk and drawer furniture in setts
Screw knobs and rings
Curtain ditto
Escutchions
Cloak pins and hooks
Tea table locks
Sash screws
Bell cranks
Knives and forks
Pen knives and all other kinds of knives
Curry combs
Staples and plates
Saddlers' tacks
Ditto pincers
Bridle bitts plated and common
Mens and womens stirrups ditto
Girth and straining web
Powder tryers
Spurs, plated and silvered
Bed screws
Wood do. of all sizes
Shoe and knee buckles
A large assortment of bench & other planes
Pewter spoons
Gun locks
Chest handles
Window glass in whole and half boxes
A large assortment of buckles and tips, silvered and sadded
Do do. of buckles, bits and tips, plated, in setts
Patent metal saucepans with covers
Japanned, plain and flowered quart and pint mugs
Do. do. tea canisters
Leathern pocket books
Watch chains, seals & keys, steel and gilt

Besides a variety of other Articles.

August 22, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES M'FARLAND, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having any just demands thereon, are requested to render their accounts properly authenticated, to the subscribers.

ANDREW M'FARLANE, } Adminstrs
FRANCIS M'FARLANE, }

Allegheny County, August 17, 1795.

N. B. A large FARM to be rented by the subscribers

THE subscriber having understood that a certain John Hogg, son of James Hogg, formerly of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, lived in or near fort Pitt, he therefore, as nephew to the above-mentioned John Hogg, request his address may be forwarded to General JOHN GIBSON, in Pittsburgh, who will give the subscriber information of the same.

THOMAS HERON.

July 20, 1795.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber about three weeks ago a black Mare about 7 years old, 14 hands high, no brand, two white feet, she had with her a two year old colt, a bright bay. The owner or owners are desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BARKMAN.

Fayette county, German township, August 10, 1795.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, on the premises, on the 15th day of October next, the following tracts of Land, part of the estate of Philip Tanner, deceased, viz.

Two Tracts situate in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, one mile from Youghiogeny river, and 3 miles from Castner's ferry on the Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Wright, Esq. John Power, and others. One of said tracts contains 321 acres, first rate land, 80 of which are in good meadow; the fences are all in good repair. There are several cabins on said tract, which is well watered by never failing springs.

The other tract contains 160 acres, 12 of which are cleared and in good fence, the whole of it good arable land.

On the 20th of the same month will be sold one other tract in Fayette county, situate on Dunlap's creek, 6 miles above Redstone Old Fort, and adjoining lands of Ebenezer Finley, Nathaniel Breadon, Esq. and others. It contains 338 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 15 made into good meadow, and more may be made.—There are several cabins on said land, and an orchard of apple and other fruit trees planted; the whole of the clear land in good fence. The two first tracts may be viewed previous to the day of sale by applying to J. Wright adjoining the premises, and the tract on Dunlaps creek, by applying to John Moore, on the premises. Indisputable titles will be given for all the tracts. Conditions will be made known the days of sale, by

JOSEPH TANNER, } Executors.
JOHN WRIGHT, }

August 10, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the head waters of Deer creek, on the 12th inst. a dark roan HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, rising 7 years old, had the fistula last winter, and the marks are visible, had on a pair of iron fetters when he went away.—Whoever secures said Horse, and Thief if stolen, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horse if brought home, and reasonable charges, paid by

ALEXANDER LOGAN.

West side of Allegheny river, Aug. 24, 1795.

Foreign Intelligence.

TOULON, June 8.

THE fleet composed of one ship of 118 guns, two of 80, and 14 of 74, with a number of frigates and brigs put to sea yesterday. It is commanded by the rear admirals Martin, Delmotte and Renaudin.

The representative of the people Niou, is on board the frigate L'Aceste.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JUNE 16.

The adjutant general Charpentier, appeared at the bar with several stand of Colours brought from Luxemburgh, [reiterated applauses.]

GILLET, in the name of the committee of public safety, read the following pieces.

The Representatives of the People, near the armies of the North of Sambre and Meuse, of Rhine and Moselle, to the National Convention.

LUXEMBURGH, June 12.

Citizen Collegues,

At last the victorious defenders of the republic occupy the fortress of Luxemburgh, the third and last column of the enemy evacuated the place this morning, and immediately after the republican battalions took possession of all the posts, agreeable to the capitulation. The Austrian garrison have already laid down their arms, and a great many Walloon soldiers [natives of the duchy of Luxemburgh, Brabant and Liege] have seized this opportunity to enfranchise themselves with their country, from an odious yoke.

The adjutant general Charpentier an officer of distinguished merit is charged to deliver at your bar the stands of colours taken from our enemies; he is likewise ordered to lay before you a statement of the situation of the place.

You will see, citizen collegues, that to the advantage of having conquered the first fortress of Europe the republic joins that of taking an immense artillery, and an enormous quantity of ammunition and warlike stores. We shall not give you a detailed account of the glorious circumstances that accompanied this memorable blockade, neither shall we mention the names of all the intrepid warriors who have distinguished themselves in the course of the siege, but we cannot help requesting you, to grant the rank of chief of brigade to citizen Bizot, chief of battalion, and officer of the engineer corps, who conducted and directed the works of the blockade, and shewed in this line the most perfect intelligence and all possible activity.

Health and fraternity.

Signed. DUBOIS, of the Upper Rhine.
TALOT.
MERLIN, of Thionville.

HATRY general of division, and commandant of the republican troops before Luxemburgh to the representatives composing the committee of public safety.

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.—Yizig, June 13.

Citizen Representatives,

It belongs at last to the republic, that famous fortress of Luxemburgh. The last column of Austrian left the place yesterday at five in the morning. I transmit you 24 stand of colours and one standard, which the garrison composed of 12,396 men deposited in front of the republican phalanx, I send the adjutant general Charpentier, to present them to you.

I herewith enclose a summary statement of what composed the garrison at the moment of the capitulation, as also a specification of the pieces of artillery, ammunition and warlike stores, which we have found in the place you will see that they are immense.

I think it also my duty to recommend to your justice citizen Buzot, chief of battalion in the engineer corps; he is an officer of distinguished merit, and directed the works before Luxemburgh as chief engineer since the beginning of the blockade; he displayed extraordinary talents, and the most profound knowledge in this line. Nothing can surpass his activity; night and day he directed and assisted at the raising of new works.

Health and fraternity.

Signed. HATRY.

P. S. Citizen Representatives, I forgot to mention a circumstance which is remarkable, it is, that on the 1st June, 1614, the fortress demanded to capitulate with the French, and it was likewise on the 1st June that General Bender demanded to capitulate in 1795.

The two Walloon regiments that formed part of the Austrian garrison, have almost all deserted, from the ensign down to the drummer. They did not wait for the moment when they were to lay down their arm they threw them away; to leave [illegible] and to take shelter in the field, [illegible] by them at one and the same moment representatives of the people have [illegible] nesses of this scene. I gave orders to [illegible] them passports that they may return [illegible] homes. They are almost all natives [illegible] country or Brabanters.

State of the Artillery and warlike [illegible] Luxemburgh.

376 pieces of cannon
18 howitzers
6 swivel guns
362 iron guns

819 whole sum of pieces of [illegible]
14799 Firelocks
393 musketoons
222 Do for the cavalry
438 pistols
336857 balls of different calibres
47801 Bombs
114704 Grenades
1033153 lbs of powder
202817 lbs brass
408025 lbs lead
1061 lbs tin
26214 tools of all kinds
2342 edge tools!

Extracted from the registers of the keep the arsenal at Luxemburgh.

Signed SIMON FAUSTIN[illegible], Brigade of Artillery.

(True Copy)

Signed, BELLEMONT, Gen[illegible] Divisions, and Comm[illegible] er in Chief of the Ar[illegible] HATRY, General of [illegible] son, and Commander the Republican troo[illegible] fore Luxemburgh.

The communication of the above dispa[illegible] es was received with the most lively app[illegible] es, which recommenced when the pre[illegible] gave the fraternal embrace to the adj[illegible] general Charpentier.

The convention charged the committee public safety, to promote citizen Bizot directed the works during the blockade Luxemburgh.

[illegible] Messidor—June 25.

In pursuance of the 4th article of the [illegible] cree passed yesterday, Lanjuinais mo[illegible] the tribunal, in order to read the plan o[illegible] organic laws of the proposed constitution. The articles of the plan are numerous: relate to the mode of election, the choi[illegible] the general agents by the directory. contain regulations with respect to the mary schools for the national educatio[illegible] They appoint learned travellers for the pose of making useful discoveries, and tute festivals to old age, to liberty, to vi[illegible] on the 9th Thermidor, &c. This plan be printed.

PARIS, *June 25.*

We are assured that the committee of lic safety has just opened negociations Spain for the exchange of the daughte Louis XVI. The marquis d'Iranda is at Sebastian, as agent for the court of drid. The apparent object of his journ to claim the property he possesses in Gu[illegible] coa and the department of the Lower renees; the National Representative land to whom the marquis has addressed self, agreed, without hesitation, to the tice of his demand. It is added, that at close of the negociation, a great deal of versation between the marquis and the ty took place on the subject of peace.

BRUSSELS, *June 8.*

The Saxon and Hessian troops, who the right bank of the Rhine, from Vall to Mulheim, have relinquished their pos conformably to the terms of the second ty concluded between France and the of Prussia.

The army, or rather the chain of French army, which extends from Col to the Brisgau, contains 300,000 men.

All the fortifications in West Flander repairing with the greatest activity.

LONDON, *June 25.*

Some private letters arrived by the last from Hamburgh, intimate, that the em[illegible] of Russia is applying, in a very energetic m[illegible] ner, to the court of Berlin, to induce king of Prussia to annul the treaty of pe which he has lately made with the Fre convention; and that a definitive questi[illegible] put to him on the subject, in which a[illegible] swer is required on or before the 22d of J on his reply to which will depend the ex[illegible] tion of some very active measures, which court of Petersburgh has in agitation. news seems to be confirmed by a circumst[illegible] mentioned, that some French emigrant[illegible]

POETRY.

INTERFERENCE AND PASSION.

...keeps company that's vastly sober;
...is coldly breathing smiling May,
...balmy blossoms, all so gay:
...quaid, wide-walking, wild October.

...a pretty, pleasing, feeling till,
...with easy lapse its winding course,
...a torrent rough, from hill to hill
...ling and tossing, dropping man &

...is also a fresh sorbet oil,
...gliding thro' the liquid glass;
...propoise—tempests at his heel,
...ing amid old ocean's thund'ring

...is that small pleasing worm of light
...ld hedge-regent of the dewy night;

...moon to many an insect race,
...his silv'ry radiance find their way,
...the fairest flow'rets, & sip and play;
...on their loves, dance, ogle & embrace.

...meteor, flipping here and there;
...o'er hedge and ditch, and fen
...pool;
...his wild and fierce and mad career,
...ing himself indeed a downright fool;
...all, what is this, thing of caper?"
...child of sinking mud and vapour.

...County, ss
...causes set down for trial at September

...& Sons vs William Wilson
...J. Monge-
... vs James Snodgrass
...don vs Robert Craigbead
...Turnbull vs Isaac Craig
...vs Wm. Sutherland
...vs Ephraim Jones
...vs Wm. M'Clure
...Robletter vs David Hanna
...Antis vs David Hanna
...Snodgrass vs Alexander Swan
...Amberson vs Samuel Jackson
...Hamilton vs Andrew M'Cullough
...Reed vs Wm. Burgess
...M'Gee vs Robert Culbertson
...Gardner and vs William Wusthoff &
...M'Call vs John Irwin
...J. Moffinan vs Samuel Barr
...Calhoon vs Wm. Sutherland
...James Brison vs David Sutton
...Barber vs Josiah Tannehill
...Moore vs Same
...Thornton vs Same
...Cardonas vs Same
...Morrison, adm.
...Moses Ward, dec. vs Same
...adm. of Michael
...dec. vs Same
...admr. of Æneas
... vs Same
...adm. of Jonathan
... vs Same
...admr. of Richard
... vs Same
...adm. vs Christopher Hays
...W. Stephenson vs Robert Cunningham
...Wusthoff vs George Balfour
...Foulke vs Robert Hays
...Robinson vs John Gibson
...Rowley vs Charles Craig
...Whiteman vs Robert Hamilton
...M'Dermutt vs John M'Dermutt
... Richard Coulter and
...Gibson vs Olivia his wife
...Creigh, survivor- vs Mordecai M'Donald
...Samuel vs Barnabas Hilands
...Hart vs David Hill
...Wright vs Frederick, Meriman
... vs Shaw and wife
... vs Richard Meriman
... vs John Merriman
... vs Frederick Mereman
... vs Wm. Beer
... vs John Oxnsby
... vs David Mead
... vs John Stewart
... vs Wm. Stewart
...Lewis Bond vs R. Fitzrandolph
...Benj. Dobson vs Adam Poe
...Middle vs John Fisher
...Livingston vs John M'Kee
...Barber vs John M'Kee
...Forbes vs Robert George
... vs Isaac Gregg
...Executors of
...Thompson vs James Guffy
...Kirby vs Andrew Irwin
...M'Laughlin vs George Thompson
... Geo. Fowler, Esqr.
...Holmes vs Butler, d. Fowler, & James, & Hara
... vs Thomas Martin
...January
...Est. William
...adm. of Bla-
...Garvey vs David Ferguson
...Gifford vs Jacob Haymaker

PRIVATE SALE.

A HOUSE and four saleable LOTS in Pittsburgh; also Two Tracts of LAND unimproved, near to the river, the upper end of Sawickly bottom, the property of the Rev. Samuel Barr. For terms apply to

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1795.

Samuel Jones,
HATTER.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has lately commenced business in this place, and now carries on the HATTING Business in all its branches, at his Shop the corner of Second and Ferry Streets, where he will constantly have for sale, by wholesale and retail, all kinds of Hats, both fine and coarse, and which he is determined to sell on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce. To merchants or others who purchase to sell again, he will make a very generous abatement; and he flatters himself that they will find it of more advantage to deal with him and get their hats in good order just out of the shop, than to bring them over the mountains, and run a great risk of having them damaged.—Those gentlemen who will oblige him with their custom may depend on his utmost exertions to merit their favors.

A generous price in cash will be given for all kinds of furrs.

N. B. A smart active Lad, about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended, is wanted as an Apprentice to the above business.

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1795.

NOTICE.

A LARGE Batteau about 28 feet long, was taken up about nine months ago by Casper Harshman, and neglected to be advertised. The owner by proving property, and paying charges may have it again by applying to JOHN SPEIR, Merchant, M'Kee's Ferry. July 21, 1795.

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Years, and immediate possession given, that well known TAVERN, the Sign of the

HARP and CROWN,

In the Town of WASHINGTON.

THE House is 40 feet by 30, with a hall and four rooms on the first floor, the upper story is divided into three rooms, one of which is 40 by 18 feet, a good garret, and a good cellar under the house. A kitchen and a room for servants between it and the house, a good lodging room over the kitchen, with a small store room adjoining over the servants room; there is a never failing pump in the yard near the kitchen, a smoke and milk house under one roof; the water from the pump may be conveniently taken through the milk house; the stables are in good order well finished with stalls, and capable to contain 30 horses, with a loft that will hold ten or twelve tons of hay, a house shed in the yard 30 feet long, and a garden, adjoining the stables, under good fence. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

HUGH WILSON

Washington, May 28, 1795.

Doctor Richardson,

HAS *removed his Shop to the Stone House, at the corner of Second-Street and Chancery lane, a little below the old market-house. He has received an assortment of well chosen* MEDICINE, *which he will sell low.*

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1795.

CHEAP LAND.

FOR *Sale, 240 acres on big Redstone, Fayette county, 3 miles from Redstone old fort, 70 acres cleared, 8 acres of meadow, a two story dwelling house, a fine young orchard, a mill seat, and many other valuable improvements. For terms apply to the Rev. ROBERT AYRES, near Brownsville.*

July 25, 1795.

Apprentices Indentures. summonses and executions for Justices, for sale at this office.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the subscriber living upon the south side of Turtle creek, on the west side of the Monongahela river, about two weeks ago, a bright bay gelding, about 10 years old, 14 hands and an half high, some white in his face, and two white feet, and a bay mare 13 hands and an half high, 6 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star. Whoever secures the above Horses so that the owner gets them again shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for either and reasonable charges paid by*

GEORGE THOMPSON.

June 26, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.

BEING encouraged by a number of respectable characters, the subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. He therefore respectfully solicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and assures them, (should he succeed) he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence; and is the public's humble servant,

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1795.

Lewis Bond & Co.

HAVE just received a neat and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and HARD-WARE, which they are now opening at their stores at M'Kee's Ferry, and Jeffries mill, on Montour's run, and will sell them cheap for cash or country produce. July 18, 1795.

N. B. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2s6 per bushel, Chopped Rye at 3s6, Oats at 2s3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

George Town, 12th May, 1795 6m.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE *subscriber respectfully solicits the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland County for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next annual Election, and assures them, that if he succeeds, he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence.*

ROBERT ORR.

July 7, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Washington county, Cross creek township, near Cross creek meeting house, on the 4th of last May, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, had a bell on, has a star in his forehead, a scar on his near hind quarter near the flank, some sadale marks, a short switch tail, shod all round, and is old; also a bright sorrel Mare, three years old this spring, about 14 hands high, and very well made, has three white feet, a small star in her forehead, and a long swith tail, they are both natural trotters. Any person securing said creatures so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JONATHAN SMITH.

June 30, 1795.

NOTICE.

I GAVE [illegible] forewarn all persons from [illegible] trust on, as I [illegible] them until said Bring forth his [illegible]

MICHAEL [illegible]

Greensburgh, July 20, 1795.

Edward Gro[illegible]

IF *Edward Grogan, son [illegible] Grogan, of Dublin, Esq. [illegible] will make his place of resid[illegible] continent known to GROPL[illegible] wine merchant, No. 83, [illegible] street, Philadelphia, he will [illegible] circumstance of the first magni[illegible] grateful to his feelings, which [illegible] to lay a foundation for future [illegible] and consequence in life.*

Mr. Edward Grogan, jun. [illegible] about 12 years ago, and emb[illegible] this country in a vessel from the [illegible] Ireland, bound to Philadelphia, [illegible] New York. He travelled a good [illegible] foot in the northern and eastern [illegible] the year 1783, and part of 17[illegible] was at Baltimore in the fall of [illegible] 1784, at which time he intimat[illegible] intention of travelling on foot to the [illegible] ward, and after viewing those [illegible] probably bent his course to the we[illegible]

A genteel gratuity will be paid to [illegible] person, who is so kind as to give [illegible] tain information of Mr. Grogan, [illegible] his place of residence may be made [illegible] or that could lead in any manner to a [illegible] covery, eventually, of him.

Philadelphia, No. 83, south Water street, June 6, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living at Mr. Brison's mills, on the Seven [illegible] near Pittsburgh, in the latter part of May last, one heifer two years old, dark red colour, somewhat brindled, has a piece cropt off her near ear; one red yearling heifer with a white face, a white spot on one shoulder, and part of her tail white, and one yearling brindled steer with horns more erect than usual. Also, strayed from the same place about ten days ago, one red milch Cow, about 4 years old, with a star in her forehead and a white spot on her rump. None of the above described creatures have any brands or artificial marks other than that has been mentioned. The above reward will be given for taking the whole of them up and giving the owner notice, or in proportion for any of them.

JOHN LOWRY.

July 3, 1795.

Stop the Deserters!

DESERTED *from the garrison on Bently's Farm, the [illegible] of May last, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Sergeant, and GEORGE LOWRY, a Corporal, in the detachment raised for the defence of the laws, in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Crawford is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and remarkably [illegible] much inclined to grog, and [illegible] mourish when tipsey, he has light [illegible] hair, had on and took with him [illegible] uniform. Lowry is dressed in the same manner, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender, have both went away in debt to [illegible] ther soldiers, particularly Crawford took with him a silver watch, [illegible] John Moody. Whoever takes [illegible] serters and secures them in any [illegible] Pennsylvania, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges if forwarded to the subscriber at Pittsburgh or Presque Isle.*

J. GRUBB.

July 6, 1795.

[The Printers in Pennsylvania are requested to insert this advertisement in their newspapers.]

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street; [illegible]ons at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully rece[illegible]

...ceed twenty dollars; think then of the consequences of all the litigated property of a country being subjected to the arbitrary decisions of single justices often entirely ignorant of law, and of the rule which ought to govern testimony; in a summary way too, and without the intervention of a jury. Is it not certain that the decisions will often be contradictory, one justice, in cases exactly similar, deciding one way to day, another justice another way to-morrow, and a third in a manner different from both? Every rule of property, however fixed, now must be set afloat, and consequently disputes be multiplied almost to infinity. I can hardly think of any condition more to be lamented, and know of few evils greater than such an uncertainty as this must introduce.

From the petitions on the table it seems the people here expect as they have done elsewhere, that the extending the magistrates jurisdiction would be a means of rendering law suits less frequent. That it would render applications to the courts less frequent, there can be no doubt; but a law suit is as much a law suit before a justice as before a court, and, though not so expensive, has much worse consequences. Ill-consequences would follow for the reasons I have already assigned, to wit, that the proceedings are summary and the execution prompt—it is putting into the hands of a hard creditor (and how often is it not seen that the wealthy creditor is a very hard one) the means to oppress an honest but indigent debtor, and to rob him of one half of his little property, which might have been prevented, if the time the usual proceedings in courts demand had been allowed him, he could have called in his outstanding debts; he might have found means to borrow, or he might have pledged that very property, and afterwards laboured for its releafe.

A worse mischief is still behind—this kind of jurisdiction fosters a contentious revengeful spirit among the people. I have seen some of the meetings before single magistrates in the United States, on their law days, as they call them, where the business was transacted with no solemnity. and where a loose was allowed to be given to abuse and recrimination that had a bad effect, not only on the manners of the parties litigating, but on those of all the auditors, and very considerable numbers attend them, especially on the afternoon of Saturday, the time generally chosen, who have no manner of business, and they seldom failed of returning worse citizens, worse neighbours, and worse men, and in settling one dispute the seed of a great many were sown, besides much extortion is often practised; to be convinced of which, it is only necessary to look into the statute books of any of the states, where numerous laws are to be found for preventing and correcting it, compared with these, the difference in the expence shrinks to nothing, and becomes lighter than the dust in the balance—that difference too, ultimately falls upon the debtor, and may be considered as the price he pays for his failure in payment. If that failure has been involuntary, he pays it cheerfully because it has procured him the time, at least, to have the money without the sacrifice of his property, and entire loss of credit If it has been voluntary it is a just punishment for that species of dishonesty, which the law cannot reach in any other way.

But it seems it is also expected that the extending the jurisdiction of single magistrates will lessen law suits by checking credit. The effect I believe, if we may judge from experience will be directly the reverse.—While credit can be easily obtained, debts will be contracted, and sometimes by persons who know not at the time how they are to discharge them. But, surely, credit will be more easily obtained, when the creditor has a prompt way of compelling payment, than when the laws offer him one only which may be attended with considerable delay; and while that prompt remedy exists he will not, in many cases, be anxious to know how the applicant proposes to pay him, provided he is satisfied that he possesses sufficient property. The effect then must be, by encreasing credit to multiply law suits.

There is yet another evil attends the summary jurisdiction—The entrance upon a litigation is attended with so little expence or trouble, and the judge is so near at hand, that on the first motion of anger, of revenge, or some other of the malignant passions, off the creditor sets to a justice, pays down his nine pence, and gets a warrant that is to involve the family of an unfortunate debtor in extreme distress and shut him up in a loathsome jail. To this very circumstance, that little money is required in the outset, it is owing, that the litigious spirit has spread over some countries like a devouring pestilence; whereas, were people obliged to wait some time after the first emotions of anger; to travel some distance, and advance some considerable money, for a writ and to a lawyer; it is probable than many of those petty evils that now distress those countries, and banish the social virtues, would be ended amicably. These evils, and many more, have all proceeded from extending the jurisdiction of single magistrates; and the mischievous influence of it acts with so much regularity, that knowing the character of a people as litigious or otherwise you may tell with certainty what is the spirit of their laws; and contrariwise knowing the nature of their laws, in this respect, you may with absolute certainty infer the character of the people.—

Although the administration of justice should certainly be so cheap as, that every man may be within the reach of right, it should be also so dear, particularly at the first step, as that every body may be deterred from entering into law suits wantonly, or to gratify a little revengeful disposition, to which they are too often prostituted: for these reasons, and I could add many more, I am against the proposition; nevertheless, as the people are solicitous, though I think mistakenly, that it should obtain; and you, gentlemen, see none of the evils in it that alarm me, I shall consent to the jurisdiction of single magistrates being extended to demands under five pounds, with an appeal to the courts; leaving their final jurisdiction limited to five dollars, and to that end will propose the adopting an act of the assembly of Pennsylvania to that effect.

[From a British Paper]

There is now building and nearly finished, in the extensive Porterbrewery of Messrs. Meux and Co. in London, a cask so enormously large, that the following description of it we would have scarcely credited, had it not been communicated by some gentlemen who took down its dimensions last week, in the presence of Mr. Meux himself:

	Diameter	65 1-2 feet
	Height	25 1-2 do,
Iron	Hoops	59, in number,

The least of which weighs 1 ton, and the largest 3 tons. It is formed of 514 staves of english oak 2 1-2 inches thick; will contain above 20,000 barrels of porter at 30s. each; has been four years building; and will cost upwards of ten thousand pounds.

Its figure is in a small degree conical, and its base is supported by large beams.—At the top a square aperture is left open, thro' which the workmen pass down into it, by means of a temporary stair case,—A great number of candles and lamps are disposed about the inside, to light the different artificers employed therein. It excites a strange and novel sensation to stand on the top, and, looking through the bung hole, to view all the lights, scaffoldings and various workmen, employed in the different parts of the vast cavity of this wonderful vessel. The workmen informed the gentleman who communicated this account to us, that a person who went to see this extraordinary structure, having been conducted down into it without previously noticing the outside, after waiting some time, enquired which way he should proceed to see the large cask, having no tan idea that he was then standing within it.

The famous Tun of Heidelberg, in Germany, which is said to contain 8000 hogsheads of Rhenish wine, seems in this to be quite out done in Old England.

RANDOLPH ACADEMY

THE *Trustees of the Randolph Academy* notify the public, *that they have erected in the town of Clarksburgh, Harrison county, Virginia, a commodious building, in order to carry into effect the laudable design of the institution. and accordingly have employed, as a Tutor in the said Academy, the Revd. George Towles, lately from England, a gentleman of unblemished character and abilities, who has engaged to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the English grammatically, Arithmetic and Geography.—The price of tuition will be for the Latin and Greek, fifteen dollars; for Geography, six dollars; for Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, five dollars, per annum, to be paid quarterly.—Genteel boarding can be had in the town or neighbourhood, on reasonable terms.*

It may be necessary to add, that the situation is pleasant, and exceedingly healthful.

By order of the Board,
JOHN HAYMOND, C. R. A.

July 28, 1795. 6w.

NOTICE.

IF *JOSHUA SEDGICK, son of John Sedgick, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased, applies to the administrators of his father's estate in Carlisle, he will be informed of something to his advantage. The said Joshua formerly lived near Hagerstown, Maryland, and removed from thence to Washington county, Pennsylvania.*

Carlisle, August 24, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber, living in Chambersburgh, Franklin county, on the 26th of July last, a Negro Man named MASS, of middle size, about 30 years old, had on a blue broad cloth coat, brown silk jacket, striped nankeen overalls, a fine shirt, ruffled, a good hat; he has a large scar on his head, and wants the second toe of one of his feet. Whoever secures said Negro so that his master may get him again shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences if brought home.*

JOHN KERR.

Chambersburgh, August 12, 1795.

THOSE persons who have subscribed for the building of an ACADEMY in this Town, and who have not paid the same, are requested to make payment to the subscriber in two weeks from this date, which will prevent the disagreeable necessity of putting the subscription paper into the hands of a magistrate to collect what may be due thereon.

By order of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy.

JOHN SCULL, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, September, 5 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape on his way to prison, on Monday evening the 31st of August last, for house burning and felony committed on the 4th of August 1794, a certain JOHN M'ELWEE, alias M'KELVY, a low set young man, about 5 feet 2 inches high, wears his own hair, of a fair complexion, something of a down look. a weaver by trade, two years from Ireland, speaks with the brogue, had on a felt hat nearly new, a fine linen shirt, a jean jacket without sleeves, nankeen overalls, with jean breeches, coarse woollen stockings, half worn shoes, and large steel buckles; he took with him a new silver watch, of the newest fashion, without a chrystal, steel chain with short links, a steel and brass keys, he is a most cunning, artful fellow, will tell many fine stories if he can elude being apprehended, or effect an escape afterwards—it is hoped every good man will lend his aid to bring such complicated villainy to justice, and it is earnestly wished every printer would give this a place in his newspaper. Whoever secures the above described fellow in any jail so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward by applying to JOHN M'DOWELL, Esq. near the town of Canonsburgh. Sept. 1, 1795.

N. B. It is probable he will change his name.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living on mill creek, about three miles from Georgetown, a black Mare, and a Colt one year old. The Mare is about 14 years old, 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock X, had on a small bell hung with a leather collar, but no buckle, trots and paces, a little cat ham'd. The colt is a bright bay Mare, has a star and snip, one glass eye, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up the above described Mare and Colt and secures them so that I may get them again shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW POE.

August 28, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on Chartiers creek, near Gen. Nevill's farm, a dark bay Mare Colt, 2 years old last spring, a little white spot on the inside of the near hind foot, just above the hoof, a natural trotter, not docked. The owner by proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

ROBERT JEWELL.

Allegheny county, August 27. 1795.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the Hatting Business, a Lad between 12 and 14 years of age. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER BURLINGGAME, at Marietta. August 15, 1795.

Doctor Richardson,

HAS *removed his Shop to the Stone House, at the corner of Second street and Chancery lane, a little below the old market-house, where he may be consulted on* PHYSIC, SURGERY, *and* MIDWIFRY.

He has received an assortment of well chosen MEDICINE, *which he will sell low.*

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1795.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PORTLAND, *(District of Maine)* Aug. 16.

OF PEACE

A gentleman from Freeport informs, that a fishing vessel has just arrived there, which a few days since spoke a vessel bound to Halifax, 35 days from London, the captain of which asserted, that hostilities had actually ceased between France and England.

BOSTON, *August* 22.

FROM RUSSIA.

Captain Little, from Russia, arrived yesterday, informs, that, June 4th, a Russian fleet of 12 sail of the line, and 12 frigates, hauled out of the Mole of Cronstadt, said to be destined to join the English: That 12 sail of Swedish men of war, and eight sail of Danes, lay in Copenhagen road, supposed destined to dispute the passing of the Russian fleet into the Baltic; and that Capt. Clark, of the Ambuscade British frigate, had been imprisoned at Copenhagen, for taking soundings of the arsenal, and other suspicious conduct.

NEW-YORK, *August* 25.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London, to his correspondent in this city, dated London, July 18

"I this day saw a Gentleman of the African Committee who had waited on Mr. Pitt in company with Mr. Samson, he says that Mr. Pitt assured them that the cargoes of vessels brought in there, should be immediately paid for the full amount of the invoice and ten per cent, with demurrage and every other charge; that they should not go into court of admiralty, but be settled by four respectable Merchants of the city of London.

The ship Nancy, Capt. Butler, arrived yesterday from Havre-de-Grace, in 49 days. In this vessel came passenger, Col. Fulton, an American gentleman, who left Paris just before his sailing.

This gentleman acquaints us that Provisions were not so scarce in France as they had been for some time past. Rice, among other articles, had fallen from 90 to 35 livres. He further advises that our treaty with England had made considerable noise among the inhabitants; and that Mr. Munro, our Minister there, found his situation considerably different from what it was a few months ago. Col. Fulton brings dispatches of importance from Mr. Munro to our executive.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 13 Messidor, (11th July,) 1795,

"The republic has been successful in a naval engagement. A letter from Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Skipwith says, that Swedish vessel had arrived at Bourdeaux—two days before her arrival, the Captain says he had been too in the bay, and saw an engagement between a French and British fleet, and that before he left them, six sail of the line, English, had struck to the French. Mr. Fenwick adds, that this information may be depended upon. I sincerely wish it may be so, and that official accounts may confirm it in a day or two—how galling it will be to the English who boast so much of the superiority of their fleets."

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Newbury Port, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated August 15, 1795.

"As to politics, we have this way a great deal of smoak, but the fuel is almost extinguished, when the vapour will quite vanish.

"We have an address drawn up to the President, and shall have seven-eighths of the merchants and traders of this town to sign it. For my own part I think the treaty as good a one as we have with any nation whatever, if not better."

Died, last evening, at his country seat WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq. Attorney General of the United States.

In the death of this gentleman a great public and private loss is sustained.

Mr. Bradford was a distinguished patriot in the arduous conflict of this country for liberty and independence. His natural and acquired abilities were great, and opened the way to a rapid advancement in the confidence and honorary appointments of his fellow citizens.

Since the peace he was successively representative of this city in the state legislature, attorney general and one of the superior judges of this commonwealth, and finally attorney general of the United States.

Translated from Paris Papers.

Situation of the Army of the Eastern Pyrenees.

The army is composed of six divisions.—The 1d, extending from the sea up to Tolza, is cantoned in the villages of Asciotia and Aspeuia. The 2d, includes Tolza up to Ernany. The 3d, from Ernany up to Lastaua. The 4th, from Lastaua up to the valley of Bastan. These four divisions have entered on the territory of the enemy since the 6th Messidor. The 5th from Bastian to St Jean Pied de Port. The 6th, from Le Combert to the village of Daram.

The ardour of these troops was somewhat abated by the reports of a peace—but when they heard that negociation had failed—they were inspired with fresh courage, and the desire of soon crushing their enemy.

Pittsburgh, September 5.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati, we are informed, that the treaty with the Indians is finally concluded; the boundaries with some trifling alterations are similar to those described in our List,—that the Indians have acknowledged allegiance to the United States, and that they cannot sell the lands ceded to them to any power or individuals without the consent of the United States. We sincerely hope that the treaty may be carried into full effect and that war, carried on by a savage and cruel enemy, may no longer stain our country with the blood of the innocent and the helpless.

☞ The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the usual time and place, on the first Monday in September.

By order of the President,
J. B. CLOW, Secretary.

September 4th, 1795.

…k and eloquence, who were preparing …fail for the West-Indies, have received …m friends in Berlin, desiring that they will …d leave Europe, as circumstances of a very …unexpected nature will probably soon be …ade public, which may throw a very dif…rent prospect on their concerns; and give …much speedier opening for their return to …eir native country than has yet presented …elf to their hopes.

The French army on the Upper Rhine is …want of horses for the cavalry, and about …ty thousand troops are much distressed for pro…sions. The present positions of the armies …der Generals Pichegru and Jourdan, is …d to have quite deranged the plan of ope…tions of Gen. Clairfayt, who finds his po…tion critical.

…s Majesty's most gracious Speech to both …Houses of Parliament, on Saturday June …7, 1795.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The zealous and uniform regard which …have shewn to the general interests of my …ple, and particularly the prudent, firm, …spirited support which you have conti…ed to afford me in the prosecution of the …at contest in which we are still unavoida…engaged, demands my warmest acknow…gements.

The encouragement which my allies must …ive from the knowledge of your senti…nts and the extraordinary exertions which …have enabled me to make in supporting …augmenting my naval forces, afford the …ans most likely to conduce to the restora…n of peace to these kingdoms, and to the …establishment of general tranquility, on a …re, honorable, and lasting foundation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have to return you my hearty thanks for …liberal and ample supplies which the re…rces of the country have enabled you to …vide, beyond all former example for the …ious exigencies of the public service.

I have also to acknowledge, with peculiar …sibility, the recent proofs which you give …of your attachment to my person and …ily. In the provision which you have …de for settling the establishment of the …prince and princess of Wales, and for …icating the prince from the incumbrance …ich he was involved.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

…is impossible to contemplate the internal …ation of the enemy, with whom we are …ntending, without indulging a hope that …present circumstances of France may in …r effects, hasten the return of such a state …der and regular government as may be …able of maintaining the accustomed rela… of amity and peace with other powers. …e issue, however, of these extraordinary …sitions is out of the reach of human …ight. Till that desirable period arrives, …n my subjects can be restored to the secure …oyment of the blessings of peace, I shall …fail to make the most effectual use of the …e which you have put into my hands.

…is with the utmost satisfaction that I have …eived the advices of an important and …liant success obtained over the enemy by …tachment of my fleet under the amiable …duct of Lord Bridport.

I have every reason … the continu… of the distin… and conduct …y fleets … ell as of zeal, …it and … people which …e beer …ested through the … and necessary war.

… …ellor by his Majesty's …mand said …s and Gentlemen, …ajesty's royal will and pleasure …arliament be prorogued to Wed… 5th day of August next, to be then …den, and this Parliament is accord…rorogued to Wednesday the 5th day …gust next.

Vice Admiral Cornwallis' Squadron.

…esterday morning an officer arrived at the …ralty, with dispatches from vice admiral …wallis, containing intelligence, that on …bout the 16th inst. he, with his Majesty's …dron of five sail of the line and three fri…s, fell in, off Quiberoon Bay, with a … of the enemy's merchantmen, …r convoy of three ships of the line, and …n frigates consisting partly of vessels la… with wheat, flour and other provisions …e different ports of France from St. Se…n; seven of which he captured, toge… with a Dutch transport, laden with am…ition and military stores, The rest of …convoy dispersed, but were pursued in …e by our frigates when the dispatches …e off: On board of one of the French …, was a considerable q…antity of bullion …other valuables, part of the Spanish …s of St. Seba stian: The enemy's ships of …were severely handled in their flight by …British squadron; but at last escaped in a …shattered state, by running under the …ries on the shore; two of their frigates …e driven an end, and are inevitably lost— … Phaeton, frigate, commanded by the … Hon. Sheffield Stopford, pursued the enemy's fri… to close in shore, that she had five men …, and seven wounded, from the fire of …—Two American ships were …d in the above convoy laden with bread …our, bound to Nantzes viz. the Betty …Philadelphia; and St. John of Salem; & …e brought into Plymouth.

…ckly after the capture of the provision …ships off the French coast, by the Vice-Admiral Cornwallis, several boats full of peo…ple came out from Belle Isle, and begged of …him for bread, solemnly declaring that they were starving.

What will the sticklers for German honor and Imperial faith—the approvers of the Austrin loan, say, when they peruse the following letter, which we have no doubt will soon receive such a confirmation as will convince the most obstinate that the emperor, as if in perfect spite to his supporters in the British parliament, has announced his intention to *conclude a peace* with France for his hereditary states, and also *to enter into negociations* for the empire!

His majesty emperor of Germany, to his excellency the Prince Coltoredo, president of the Aulic tribunal of the Roman Empire:

"When I ascended the throne, I found myself involved in a war, replete with ruin to my hereditary states, into which my father was led by his allies, and the most solemn promises of the Holy Roman Empire. At this moment I preceive myself abandoned by my allies, the strength of my people reduced, and my treasures exhausted, whilst my allies have only considered their own interest. I have therefore sent my minister, the Count de Lehrbach, to Britensee, to *conclude a peace*, for the sake of my hereditary states, of which I shall render an account to no one. But, ever mindful of the engagements which I have contracted towards the German Coestates, I am silent on the subject of their ingratitude for these my last efforts, and therefore at the same time send Britensee my Vice President of the Empire, the Baron de Barterstyn; there to negociate an advantageous peace for the empire. I invite (if they should so please) those of the Germanic body, who should be inclined to unite themselves with me, to send instructions and full powers to their ambassador, with an assurance by placing a reliance on the ancient Austrian fidelity to its promises, they will most infallibly meet with success, than those who with a blind confidence have involved themselves with a power faithless to the most solemn engagements.

Vid. T. (Signed) FRANCIS II."
Paraph, Traut.

According to the most official accounts received of the extent of the damage done by the late fire at Copenhagen, in appears that one third of that city is reduced to ashes; and that 20,000 inhabitants are burnt out, and the greater number of them left without any resources. It is not known how many lives have been lost.

It is now certain that our Court goes into mourning for Louis XVII.

DUBLIN, June 25.

The camp intended at Conmell, it is said, will consist of 8000 men—the one at Belfast of 7000—and that of the Naul and Lehaunstown of 4000 each. These encampments will render the militia of Ireland, as it ought to be, compleately efficient for actual service by disciplining and inuring them to the field.

The camp at Lehaunstown, on the 21st, consisted of the Westmeath, Downshire and Drogheda Militia, and the Scotch Regiment of Parthshire Fencibles.

The camp forms a circle, and extends from Langlinstown to Brenanstown. The corps drew lots for their stations, by which the Westmeath militia has the right wing, the most comfortable and pleasing situation by Laughlingstown Groves, and the Devonshire the left. The rest are in the center. None have wooden booths as yet but the Westmeath, and these they got by chance in drawing lots. These wooden booths are made to contain an officer and 36 men each in which, at one side, are their births in two ranges, tier over tier, that contain their beds and are strong and staunch enough to relist any kind of weather.

AMSTERDAM, *June* 6.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, dated Feb. 22, assert, that the colony was at that time in the best state of defence, nineteen batteries having been erected, well provided with ovens to heat red hot balls: the garrison consisted of 900 men. Intelligence having been received there, that the French had taken Bois le Duc, the government then resolved not to suffer any vessels to sail until they had further accounts from Holland.

Within these two days past 15 vessels have arrived from the north, laden with naval stores and provisions. One of them fell in with two Dutch sloops of war, having with them 12 merchantmen, which they had captured in the north seas.

American Occurrences.

HARTFORD *August* 17

On Wednesday last, the Committee appointed by the general assembly, sold to a numerous company consisting chiefly of citizens of this state, the territory of Connecticut lying westward of Pennsylvania for 1,200 000 dollars, payable in five years from the date of the contract, and the interest thereon to be paid annually after the two first years.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 22.

A number of citizens from the Counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, Cumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Northumberland in this state and the counties of Cecil and Hartford in Maryland, met at Harrisburgh on the 12th inst. for the purpose of concerting the most eligible mode of improving the navigation of the River Susquehannah. They unanimously resolved, to open a subscription to accomplish that interesting object, from Wright's ferry to the Maryland line, and appointed a large committee to receive subscriptions.—A smaller committee was also appointed to direct the expenditure of monies so collected. It is the intention to begin the work immediately.

The following is a part, in substance, of the very decent letter writen by Capt. Home, of the British ship Africa, to the British Consul at New-Port, and to be communicated to the Governor. Received from good authority.

Capt. Home states the necessity of procuring supplies for his vessel—he had received information that his people visiting the shore for that purpose would meet with insult—This led him to claim the attention equal to what was received by the citizens of the French Republic, and to complain of the disregard of the Aamericans to the laws of nations.

He demanded, and that not feignedly, the aid of the civil authority to impress such British seamen as should be found on shore.

He alledged that a British officer was taken from a vessel in New-Port, and imprisoned on board the French frigate lying there, whom he demanded to be released.

An immediate reply was requested from the Governor

—Or.—

He should haul his ship into the harbour of New-Port.

If his people were in insulted by a mob or any individual, he should protect them.

Note. The captive officer alluded to, appears to be the same that was taken by a French privateer, and at the time of capt. H's application, was in New-York, on his parole.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS——SUMMARY.

From a careful perusal of the Belfast "Northern Star," one of the best papers in Europe, we have formed the opinion, that the Emperor of Germany, notwithstanding acceptance of the English loan, will ere long make peace with France. The states of the Empire have again been convened on the subject; and Prussia is in earnest in the peace it has made:—These, with the surrender of the important city of Lexembourg must certainly induce him to close a war which has cost him all his revenues, and 170,000 active subjects. England and Russia are, however, unwearied in their exertions to prevent it; and have entered into mutual alliances to second these exertions. To these it is said the Emperor has acceded; and is now the ally of Russia From the south we here rumours of a peace with Spain; but there cannot be reliance placed on them. In France, plenty begins to take place of the late distressing scarcity: the harvests promise abundance. The people are quiet. The convention are busily employed in organizing a new constitution; which from what we have read, we anticipate will be as nearly similar to the Constitution of the United States, as the genius of the people, and the extent of the Republic will admit, while the armies are paving the way for an advantageous peace. The Toulon insurrection is no more, but we do not learn that the French Fleet is at sea in the Mediterranean. Ireland is as tranquil as a nation so much oppressed can be. A Dutch navy was on the point of departure for sea, in June; among the Commanders we do not see Capt. Barney, as was reported.

[Centinel]

The following narrative will shew how deeply distressed some parts of Germany are, and to what length the spirit of resistance has been roused already thereby.

The Landgrave of Hesse Cessel had given order for a third levy of young men in his dominions in order to recruit his army. In consequence whereof the Grand Bailiff of Erwegen, a city in the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, of a moderate size, called together the inhabitants of the place, and signified to them the will of their despot: they remonstrated in all humility, that they were so exhausted of men already, that there were not a sufficiency left to carry on business, or to cultivate the land belonging to the town, on which their whole subsistence depended, and that therefore they could not comply with the demand; the Upper Bailiff answered, with all that haughtiness and harshness which GREAT MEN in the service of petty Tyrants are so renowned for, THAT THEY MUST. Driven to dispair by this preremptory order, they began to rise in a body, and one Simon Muller a coppersmith, perhaps more aggravated, more courageous than the rest, took hold of the Upper Bailiff and flung him down the staircase, whereby his neck was broke, and he expired. The Commissary of the place immediately had the coppersmith arrested, but the citizens to a man, signified in writing to the Commissary, that unless the prisoner was released, they would set fire to the four corners of the place. The Commis… fary finding them … ed to comply. …months ago—a … present at the whole …

Pittsburgh, …*September* 5.

Extract of a letter from …

"There is not a … in this quarter—we are … the Six Nations are … bled at Buffaloe creek, … learned for what pur… says they are invited by … who is at Long Point, … on to be erected there—… advise them to adhere … amity in the several treaties … States—be all this as it may, … ed not a single agent, interpreter or other person, on the part of the United States has any knowledge of this meeting, at least we have heard nothing of them, although we are positively informed that there are three British whites attending it."

☞ The Subscribers to the New Market on the Bank, are requested to meet at the house of *Andrew Watson*, this evening at half after six o'clock. It is expected they will be punctual in their attendance.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1795.

LEGISLATURE OF THE NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY.

Substance of the GOVERNOR'S *observations at extending the jurisdiction of a single Magistrate to the trial of small causes.*

JUNE 3, 1795.

IT was moved by Judge Symmes, to extend the power of single magistrates in the trial of causes out of court, as great inconveniences were felt from their jurisdiction, in that respect, being so limited as it is at present.

The Governor, observed, that he had objections to any extention of that power which he thought would have weight; but should decline mentioning them until he knew how far it was proposed to extend the power.

The Judge then proposed the sum of twenty dollars; to which, after some conversation, Judge Turner assented, that being, as he observed, about the usual price of a cow and calf in the western countries.

The Governor said he was opposed to the extension generally, for a variety of reasons—He observed that, in England, from which our laws and our practice had generally been drawn, no such power was lodged in the hands of the magistrates singly. There was indeed, in that country, a court that decided in a summary way, upon demands that did not exceed forty shillings sterling; and to that sum its jurisdiction stands limited to this day. The reason of the law establishing that court, was doubtless, to relieve persons in narrow circumstances from the delays usual in courts of record: but, though it was called the sheriff's court, the power of deciding was not vested in him, but in a number of judges, and he was properly the ministerial officer.—In that country there were a vast number of people who had scarce any property, and depended upon their daily labour for the maintainance of themselves and families by the wages they earned: It was to secure to those people, to whom the delays of courts would have been absolute ruin, the certain and speedy payment of those wages that the court was established: it was at least a leading reason and a principal object. As there were in the colonies persons of the same description, though in a much smaller proportion to the whole people; and as no such court as that of the sheriff had been established in any of them, it became necessary to provide for them in another way: and that was by giving power to single justices, in a summary way; to determine demands not exceeding forty shillings current money: and to that sum the power was limited for a great length of time. The reason of the law was at last forgotten, and a kind of commercial spirit spreading with the increase of property, law suits became frequent, and it was supposed that this extension of the power of single magistrates might be made use of as means to check them; and from a law, intended solely for the use of indigent people, it was converted into a regulation of police, and became to them an instrument of severe oppression. Consider, gentlemen, that all the delays in courts, in the recovery of debts, and in countries at all commercial, debts will be contracted frequently, are in favor of the debtor. If a debtor who, from that state of things, may have debts outstanding and not due at the time of a demand made by his creditor, cannot avail himself of those delays, the consequence seems certain that what little property he may be possessed of will be seized and sold, for less by one half perhaps than it is worth, (for we all know that goods sold by public officers never reach near the value) and not improbably to that very creditor who thus gets double his demand and ruins his debtor. But of the town of Cincinnati, and one or two places more where there may be dealings between … ple, it is probable that, for … come, there will be no litigations … thing in dispute, or the debt …